



FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1903.

THE AGGRESSIVENESS of the Germans in Venezuela is causing much apprehension in this country, and it is the conviction of many that the time is rapidly approaching when the United States will be compelled to resort to something more than diplomacy in order to maintain the Monroe doctrine. The blockade of Venezuelan ports by German war vessels was a bold step, but the destruction of Castro's navy, the bombardment of cities, the sinking of men of war and other such acts on the part of the Teutons is rendering the situation more critical every day. It is true dispatches from Berlin disclaim any knowledge of the last act of the drama and the German government says no orders for the bombardment were given. It seems strange, however, that one of its trusted naval officers would have been guilty of such precipitancy without knowing positively that he would be upheld in his action. For at least a century it has been apparent that sooner or later the Monroe doctrine would be questioned by one of the more powerful nations of Europe in connection with the alleged suzerainty of the United States over the South American republics, and that this doctrine would be subjected to a severe test, most likely by recourse to arms. That Germany is bent upon testing it now is believed by many, and should that country be given a free hand much longer in Venezuela the Monroe doctrine will pass away as a shadow. We prefer to believe, however, that Germany, while playing with Venezuela as a cat with a mouse, would consider well before crossing swords with the United States. But sooner or later the contest will come which is to determine whether the English-speaking people or the Teutons are to rule the world. It may be long deferred; it may be the next act in the history of nations. Who can tell?

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL told a committee of the Indiana legislature yesterday that the scarcity of coal was due to the fact that there was a shortage in the product of the mines amounting to 22,000,000 tons. The question of who is responsible for the shortage in the supply was the subject of considerable debate, in representing the parties before the strike commission. It was testified that the miners are not obeying President Mitchell's request to make extra efforts to produce more coal to relieve the situation. This statement will be read with regret by all the people in this section of the country who are now beginning to realize that they will be compelled to suffer the inconvenience of a short supply and high prices during the remainder of the winter. The operators and the miners seem to have agreed to put the general public to all the inconvenience and expense which lies within their power.

The Treasury Department has received a letter from the customs collector at San Juan, Porto Rico, regarding the indictment of a number of United States naval and army officers and others charged with smuggling into Porto Rico cigars and liquors on government vessels. The collector says that this violation of the law has continued ever since the American occupation. A list of officers already indicted is given and the collector states that a number of others equally guilty have not yet been arrested. He also says that officers of compromise have been made and he desires to know what course he shall pursue. The department declines to entertain offers of compromise and should punish severely the American officers who have wantonly broken the laws which they were to enforce. It is certainly no unreasonable demand that the army and navy service be purged of smugglers.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the democratic substitute for the Philippines currency bill, overruling the Philippines committee and the entire House leadership. It was the most important achievement of the democrats in the present Congress and was remarkable for the fact that the bill passed establishes the gold standard in the Philippines and rejects the complicated currency measure proposed by the republican side. The position of the two parties upon the money question was reversed and the democrats appeared as the champions of the coinage laws of the United States against a free silver proposition contained in the republican bill.

The eagerness to pass anti-trust bills in Congress that are likely to have little or no effect in restraining industrial monopoly is only surpassed by the repugnance to reform tariff laws which give to monopoly its shelter and its power.

Nannie Hayes, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Joseph Eitel, has mysteriously disappeared from her home in Richmond and there is no clue whatever to her present whereabouts. The girl was employed at the Whitlock branch of the American Cigar Company.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.

The killing of helpless men, women and children in the village of San Carlos, Venezuela, inhabited by a number of inoffensive fishermen and their families, if correctly reported in the morning dispatches, is likely to make an important change in the Venezuelan situation. The State Department will ask Consul Plumacher and Secretary Russell thoroughly to investigate the affair. Up to the present time no explanation of the bombardments has been made by Germany nor has one been asked by the United States. Both attacks, according to the information of the State Department, were unprovoked and the bombardments were confined to Venezuelan fortifications the attitude of this government was one of absolute quiescence. The shelling of San Carlos village is an entirely different matter and it is hoped here that the Germans will be able to show that it was unknown to the German admiral. That there is much apprehension felt here over the attitude of Germany is not concealed by officials of the administration.

Minister Bowen is still in a state of expectancy. No reply to his proposition to a cessation of the blockade and the beginning of claim arbitrations have yet been received, but these are daily expected. In all of the negotiations Mr. Bowen will be personally assisted by Senor Pulido, charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan Legation. The change of sentiment here in regard to President Castro is remarkable. The Venezuelan legation has informally received a number of expressions of sympathy. Sentiment in Congress is strongly antagonistic to Germany because of her belligerent attitude towards Venezuela as manifested by the bombardment of San Carlos at a moment when Venezuela's representative in Washington was beginning negotiations for the amicable settlement of the question in dispute. Members of the foreign relations committee of the Senate are strongly of the opinion that Germany is going too far and that it will soon become necessary for the United States to tell her she must stop. They see in her actions a purpose to test just how far she can go without incurring the open hostility of the United States and a disposition to irritate the United States to a point of straining friendly relations. Senator Morgan is outspoken in denouncing the bombardment. "It is a manifestation of unfriendliness to the United States," he said, "and a jar with Admiral Dietrich's performances in Manila Bay. It is my opinion that Germany is itching for a fight with the United States and that we are dangerously near giving it to her." The House committee on naval affairs, which is to investigate the charge of attempted bribery preferred by Representative Lessor, of New York, met this morning at 10:30 and immediately went into executive session to formulate a plan of procedure. The hearing of testimony is to be public. Mr. Lessor was the first witness called. He said: "Somewhere between the election in November and the opening of the session of Congress, I had a talk with Dublin about the Holland submarine boats. It was in my office in New York. He asked me whether the submarine boat question still against it. He told me Quigg had told him there would be \$5,000 in it for me if I could be brought to the other side. I laughed at that and said I didn't want to hear anything about it. He said Quigg was a man of powerful influence and if I wanted to come back to Congress it would aid me to aid Quigg. I asked him where he had seen Quigg and he told me it was at his office in New York. Quigg, I saw later. It may have been during the Christmas recess. He telegraphed me and asked for an interview and the interview was had an hour later at my office. I opened it by saying that there should be no question of money; this is business. We were both silent for a time and then I explained my opposition to the Holland bill. He said he had no interest in the Holland boat himself, but a man named Hunter, I think that was the name, Hunter, formerly of Virginia, had asked him to see me about it." Mr. Lessor then told about an interview with John McCullagh, superintendent of elections in New York. Ex-Congressman Quigg, who had been mentioned in the testimony, asked the privilege of putting some questions to Mr. Lessor through his attorney, Delaney Nicoll. Mr. Nicoll led Mr. Lessor back over most of his testimony. Lessor quoted Dublin as saying: "There is \$5,000 in it." Could not say that he said, "There's \$5,000 in it for you." Mr. Lessor, subsequently, left the stand and his secretary was ready to testify, but ex-Senator Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, was next called and sworn. He has been counsel for the Holland Boat Co. for two years. "My acquaintance with Mr. Quigg," he said, "began at 11 o'clock today in this committee room. He denied specifically that he had ever talked with Mr. Quigg about any of the matters brought out in Mr. Lessor's testimony. He was excused in a very few minutes. Mr. Lessor's secretary, Frank P. Sun, was sworn. He told about the interview between Lessor and McCullagh, to which he was a witness. He confirmed Mr. Lessor's testimony. The committee went into executive session shortly after one o'clock to discuss the question as to whether Quigg should be heard or not. In executive session the committee decided not to hear Mr. Quigg until Mr. Dublin shall have been heard. A telegram was sent to Mr. Dublin ordering him to appear before the committee tomorrow.

It is learned from an authoritative source today that the signing of the Panama Canal treaty yesterday was the result of a communication sent by the State Department to Colombia two days before, that was in effect an ultimatum. A week ago Secretary Hay sent a sharp note to Colombia urging a speedy disposition of the matter. This note failing of its purpose, he followed it on Tuesday of this week with a second communication in which he said that further delay in the negotiations would not be tolerated. As a result of this Colombia hurriedly sent authority to Mr. Herran, charge d'affaires, to sign the instrument. It is learned that the treaty, as signed, is the proposition of the United States in all its details, with only one exception. This exception is in the matter of the annual rental. It is stated, however, that even in this respect the treaty approaches more nearly to the original contention of this government than to that of Colombia.

Although no definite statement could be obtained in official quarters as to the exact amount of annual rental agreed upon it is believed that the figure is in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Secretary Hay explained to the Cabinet today the details attending the signing of the canal treaty with Colombia. Matters relating to the discussion, and a number of routine departmental matters were taken up by the cabinet. Secretary Moody bade his fellow ministers good bye for a week as he will leave for Old Point this evening. At the request of Governor Taft the President has granted a six months' leave of absence to Henry C. Ide, member of the Philippine commission, for the purpose of recuperating his health. The second of the State levees occurred at the White House last night, when the judiciary were the guests of honor. The reception was in brilliant keeping with past affairs of the kind. The toilets added no little to the brilliancy of the occasion. Mrs. Roosevelt wore white silk with pearls, and her necklace of diamond medals. The House committee on judiciary is now considering the Littlefield anti-trust bill. Chairman Littlefield of the sub-committee reported the bill to the full committee this morning. At noon the full committee had not completed consideration. Chairman Jenkins, of the full committee, received permission from the House today for the committee to sit during sessions of the House. Another meeting has been called for 2 o'clock and consideration of the trust measure will be resumed.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In compliance with a request of the Senate Auditor Marye yesterday communicated to the Senate a statement showing the cost of the State government under the old constitution and estimated under the new. The papers show that the reduction in expenditures for taxes under the new constitution will be \$431,058.23, while the increased expenses of the State government will be about \$28,000 more than under the Underwood constitution.

The Senate yesterday engrossed the bill to abolish the kissing of the Bible in taking oaths in the courts, reconsidered its action and then defeated the measure. It was agreed that inasmuch as there is now no law requiring persons to kiss the Bible, any legislation on the subject would be confusing.

The Senate Committee on finance reported the bill to place a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee beside that of Washington in the rotunda of the National Capitol at Washington. The bill will likely pass both Houses unanimously.

A discussion occurred on the House bill amending section 3049 of the code, allowing the governor to designate county judges to sit in the absence of judges of courts. Mr. Barksdale offered an amendment giving the power to the president of the Supreme Court. The amendment was defeated.

A bill was offered by Mr. Donohoe to establish a State normal school at Manassas and appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting buildings for such a school.

A bill relating to the limitation or enforcement of deeds of trust and mortgages, was offered by Mr. Shackelford.

The House met at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and many petitions favoring the Mann bill were handed in.

The Barksdale pure food elections bill by vote of 42 to 31, was recommitted.

Mr. Cumming introduced a bill to prohibit the catching of bluefish in the waters of this commonwealth by non-residents of this State; to prohibit the employment of vessels owned by non-residents for such fishing; to require a license tax on residents for such blue-fishing, and to impose a penalty for the violation of this act.

Among the bills introduced in the House were these: For the establishment of a State normal school for girls at Manassas.

To require railroad and railway companies to provide safe, convenient and comfortable ingress and egress to and from its passenger trains.

To provide a method for the issuing of bonds by school districts in this State, and for the sale of school lots and buildings, &c.

To regulate railroads operating in the State of Virginia in relation to passenger traffic.

One of the most interesting bills to be offered in the legislature is that to be presented by Messrs. Newhouse and Clarke to provide for the restoration of the whipping post as a mode of punishment for small crimes.

Messrs. S. Wilkins Mathew and S. Gordon Cumming will offer in the House in a few days a bill to provide a board of equalization of assessments of personal property.

The Senate committee on general laws last night heard partial argument on the child labor bill and adjourned without action until tomorrow morning, when the hearings will be continued.

The bills were advocated by Mrs. E. C. Minor, of Richmond; Hon. Charles T. Bland, of Portsmouth; Charles M. Wallace, Jr., of Richmond; and A. D. Jones, of Newport News. The only speaker against the bills was Judge John D. Horsely, of Lynchburg.

The confirmation of Crum (colored), as collector at Charleston, was opposed before the Senate committee yesterday by Senator Tillman, Mayor Smythe of Charleston, and Colonel J. C. Hemp-hill, and was urged by Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, and Whitfield McKinley, formerly of South Carolina, both colored. It is said that Crum had sold out as a delegate to the Minneapolis republican convention.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, was received officially by King Alfonso in Madrid yesterday and presented his credentials. The ceremony at the palace was a brilliant one, and was marked with expressions of unusual cordiality. His majesty said he was pleased to see France and Spain united in the ties of old friendship and referred feelingly to services rendered by the diplomat while in the United States.

Anthony B. Patton died at his home in Fredericksburg yesterday, of pulmonary trouble, aged sixty-two years. He was a great grandson of General Hugh Mercer.

T. R. Griffith, owner of the Crater farm, in Prince George county, where one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war occurred, died last night of Bright's disease.

The anti-saloon convention adjourned in Richmond last night to reassemble a year hence, at a place yet to be named. Rev. Mr. Crawford will be retained as superintendent.

Mr. David Crone, said to have been the oldest man in Frederick county, died Wednesday night, after a few days' illness with pneumonia, aged ninety-three years. He was born in York county, Pa.

Wyatt K. Witt, a young carpenter, aged twenty-three, dropped dead at the supper table at his home in Roanoke last night. His death was probably due to heart disease superinduced by the cigarette habit.

Clark H. Purcell was appointed sheriff of Winchester and Frederick county yesterday by Judge W. M. Atkinson, of the Corporation and County Courts to fill out the unexpired term of the late Sheriff P. C. Gore, deceased.

Mr. A. C. Braxton, of Staunton, who was in Washington yesterday, says that he will not run for the governorship, will not be a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Daniel, and has not decided whether he will enter the field for the Senate against Senator Marston. He also says he thinks Mr. Swanson is growing stronger in Virginia as a candidate for governor.

Much interest is felt in Richmond among Catholics by the reported benefit to Miss Estelle Rankin as the result of her veneration of the relic of St. Ann, which was recently taken to Richmond. The lady was injured by a fall four months ago. Sunday evening the relic was taken to her home and Father Lemire made the act of veneration. Miss Rankin has steadily improved and expects to be fully restored to health. For weeks she suffered agonies and could not turn her foot in bed.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Richmond.

(Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.) Richmond, Va., Jan. 23.—After hearing testimony which was mostly corroborative of five witnesses in the Campbell case today the prosecution rested and a recess was taken till February 10, when Judge Campbell will put his witnesses on the stand.

The House finance committee today reported favorably a bill compensating the heirs of J. J. Moran for services rendered the State.

Further argument on the child labor bills were heard today and the matter went over till tonight.

The Venezuelan Imbroglio. Berlin, Jan. 23.—Public feeling here regarding the Venezuelan affair is becoming justifying. The government, while maintaining an official silence, has made it known that it does not like the apparent pro-Venezuelan attitude of the Washington government and would take umbrage at any demands by Secretary of State Hay for an explanation of the bombardment of Fort San Carlos.

Germany has at last officially given reason for the bombardment of Fort San Carlos. In the Reichstag today Baron von Richthofen, minister of foreign affairs, declared that the bombardment occurred to secure respect for the blockade. He continued:

"During the blockade a state of war exists. Our warships have the right to confiscate Venezuelan ships. We had pressed President Castro, last July, to bring the dispute before the Hague arbitration court. Castro at that time refused to do so."

The commander of the warship Falke, stationed at Curacao, wires that he has trustworthy information from Maracaibo that Fort San Carlos has been shelled and set on fire by the German cruisers Vineta and Panther, and that it was ultimately destroyed.

Public opinion, except among the socialists, is justifying regarding the Venezuelan affair. The general feeling is that the government should push Venezuela to a settlement in every forcible way possible.

Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 23.—The Post in an editorial on Germany's action in bombarding a Venezuelan port today, says: "The doubt which has been generally entertained throughout the trouble as to our Berlin ally truly desiring a peaceful solution, has been distinctly deepened." The Post states that a letter has been sent to the German Chancellor, by German financiers interested in South America, in which a protest is registered against the continuance of the blockade of Venezuelan ports.

Rome, Jan. 23.—The report that it is Italy's intention to abandon Germany in the action against Venezuela is absolutely denied today. An exchange of views has just passed between the two powers, and they have agreed to continue co-operation in the matter.

Laguaira, Jan. 23.—Advices from Maracaibo say the governor there has issued a call to arms of all citizens between twelve and 60 years of age to resist the landing of German troops at Lake Maracaibo. Several thousand men have responded.

A Unique Sentence. Chicago, Jan. 23.—Besett Rologer, a can neither read nor write and does not understand the usual sign language will be sentenced by Judge McEwan tomorrow. Rologer was convicted of the murder of his former employer, Lee Robinson, and the accidental shooting of another man, at the same time. According to the plan finally adopted Rologer instead of having his sentence read to him, will be shown a photograph of the penitentiary. Then the picture of a man behind the bars will be shown as a gentle hint of the punishment that awaits him. If this is satisfactorily absorbed by the negro's brain the figures "14" will be exhibited in large print and then by means of the 365 leaves on the calendar he will be given an infernal idea of the length of one year and the consequent extent of the punishment which has been meted out to him. The case is without a precedent in this country. Throughout the trial Rologer sat by his attorneys, apparently oblivious to the doings of the court. Apparently he does not realize the fate that has befallen him.

Convicted of Treason. London, Jan. 23.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, the Irish member of parliament, was today found guilty of high treason for fighting for the Boers in South Africa, and was sentenced to death. Lynch took his sentence coolly. When asked if he had anything to say, before sentence was rendered, he replied: "Thank you, nothing." It is almost certain that death will not be meted out to Lynch, but that his sentence will be reduced to a term of imprisonment, probably ten years, by the King, as Ireland would be thrown into a state of red hot indignation should the prisoner be executed. There are three ways of punishment according to English law. He could be shot, or hanged, or, through an old statute never repealed, could be hanged, drawn, and quartered. The offense of which he is found guilty, and for which he has been sentenced to pay the penalty of death was that of taking up arms against the Government of Queen Victoria.

Killed by a Premature Blast. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—Three men were killed and four badly injured at 7 o'clock this morning in the Wahash tunnel. The accident was due, it is said, to someone turning on the electric current without receiving the proper signal and exploding the dynamite ready for a blast.

Trampled to Death in Panic. New York, Jan. 23.—A fire started in the feather establishment of Mosler & Itelson, in the third floor of 159 Crosby street, this morning. The employees were quickly gotten out by means of the elevator. The smoke, however, had made its way into the cigar factory of J. Miller & Sons, where 250 girls and 100 men were employed. When the smoke filled the big rooms they all made a wild scramble for the side of the building. In the panic the men rushed past the girls, crushing them under foot. In the crush three were killed and eight injured. The blaze was under control at 9:30. The money loss is estimated at about \$75,000. Some of the excited women said after the panic that the men, with the books and knives used in their business, beat others back. Police commissioner is investigating the Miller place which was damaged little by the fire. A few cool heads to stem the panic which followed the rush of smoke from the burning building assisted to Miller's and have averted the loss of life and the injuries.

President Kimball, of the Norfolk and Western Railway, says it is the intention of the road not only to put the trolley system in effect in the shops, but cover every one of the road's 17,500 employees.

The Market. Georgetown, Jan. 23.—Wheat 74 1/2.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 23.—The board of control of the Naval Institute met today and awarded the gold medal and prize offered annually. The Naval Institute is composed of United States naval officers in all parts of the world, and offers every year a prize consisting of a gold medal, \$100 in cash, and life membership in the institute to the person who presents the best essay on a subject nearly related to the navy. Prof. P. F. Alger, U. S. N., was awarded the prize. Honorable mention was awarded to Lieutenants J. H. Reid, C. L. Hussey and E. E. Beach. [Lieut. Reid is a son of Col. L. W. Reid, of this city.]

Fifty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.

SENATE.

A memorial was read from the Assembly of New Mexico, favoring the admission of that territory, Arizona and Oklahoma to statehood.

Mr. Beveridge had read a petition from the teachers' association of Oklahoma, asking for the passage of the Nelson substitute for the omnibus statehood bill. The reading of statehood petitions occupied half an hour. Three postal cards were from school children, pleading for single statehood.

Mr. Beveridge said these memorials indicated an unusual interest of the masses in endeavoring to defeat the omnibus bill.

Mr. Fairbanks strove to secure Mr. Quay's permission to have the immigration bill taken up.

An attempt was made to fix a time for taking a vote on the immigration bill. Mr. Clay objected.

The matter went over. The statehood bill was then taken up.

Today being pension day the House considered private pension bills.

FOREIGN NEWS. The health of Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Company, has suddenly become alarming. The yacht Margaria, on which he was cruising, has returned to Palermo hurriedly where medical assistance is now available.

The Serbian army is being mercilessly criticized. A score of officers, it is said, have been waylaid, beaten half to death and left bleeding and unconscious in the streets.

At a public ball at Vienna yesterday the heir to the throne, Prince Francis Ferdinand, stated that the Emperor was unable to attend owing to continued ill health.

Count Ballestrem has resigned the presidency of the German Reichstag in view of the disturbances during debate in the past week.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES. Some time last night robbers forced an entrance to the City Bank at Somerton, Ohio. They blew open the safe and secured between \$5,000 and \$6,000. At the edge of the town the robbers broke open the barn of James Gray, stole a horse and wagon, and escaped.

With rumors flying of coalition of democrats and regular republican candidate throwing his support to Addicks for a Higgins-Addicks tickets, the situation is the Delaware legislature loses none of its interest. In support of the story of a compromise with the democrats it is pointed out that five regulars favors the plan. These with the 21 democrats would give 26 votes, or one less than enough to control. Senator Sterling is relied upon to supply the necessary vote. But the regulars want to name the democrat of the senatorial duo and the democrats say this can never be.

In a short time only eight cities in the State of Tennessee will have the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage. These cities are Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Jackson, Bristol, Columbia and Clarksville. All other cities and villages will be dry. The bill which will be passed soon by the State legislature prohibits the sale of liquor in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Doctor Sherwood, of London, captain of the British steamer Carlisle, from Huelva, Spain, loaded with phosphate, cut his throat from ear to ear in his stateroom today at Savannah, Ga. The steamer arrived ten days overdue. Her cargo was refused. His troubles made the master despondent and his suicide followed.

An agent for the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company is in Richmond, Va., with authority, it is said, to buy up the Trigg plant on the most favorable terms.

CANAL TREATY SIGNED.—The treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States was signed yesterday evening in Washington. The treaty was signed at Secretary Hay's house. Mr. Hay acting for the United States and Dr. Herran, the charge d'affaires of Colombia, who had been specially given full powers to negotiate the treaty, signing in behalf of Colombia. The treaty will have to go to the Senate for ratification, and it is believed it will be transmitted to that body today. It is stated that details of the agreement will not be made public in advance of transmission of the treaty to the Senate. It is understood that Secretary Hay from time to time consulted leading members of the Senate on the essential features of the treaty he was negotiating so that it is believed it will meet the approval of the Senate at the present session.

SOUFRIERE IN ERUPTION.—A brisk eruption of the Soufriere volcano, on the Island of St. Vincent, occurred at noon yesterday. Into the clear sky shot up a twirling, incandescent cloud, followed by black smoke, which rapidly ascended to a great height. It furnished a highly interesting spectacle and was visible throughout the island. Sand is falling at Chateau Belair.

A 200 Year Calendar. We have received a copy of the Kodol Almanac and 200 Year Calendar, which is certainly a most unique and useful book. By reference to this Calendar the day of the week, of any given date in any month of the year, from 1776 to 1976, may be found at a glance. This information can not be found in any other publication extant.

Messrs. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, the publishers of the Kodol Almanac and 200 Year Calendar, will send one copy to any one enclosing a two cent stamp, provided this paper is mentioned.

A Scientific Discovery. Kodol does for the stomach what which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relaxing the nervous tension, while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich, red blood. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.